Rhode Island Election.

PROVIDENCE, Taursday, April 8, 1852. Our election has resulted in the return of AL-LEN, (Opp.) for Governor, by about 300 majority. Lawrence, (Opp.) for Lieut.-Governor, is defeated badly.

The Whigs have two majority in the Senate over all, and eight in the House.

Two Senators and four Representatives are

yet to be chosen.

State Opposition Convention. Mr. Grover asked it any one contested Mr. Clarks right to the seat. No one appearing, a motion was made that Clark take the seat, but this was objected to, on the ground that it was the understanding that the New York case should be discounted before the Clark case.

nding that the New Convention to take up the Mr. Ward pressed the Convention to take up the New York case, which was agreed to.

Mestrs. Shepard and O'Conor spoke, when Mr. Briggs moved to amend the resolution of the mejority, by striking out the name of Mr. O'Consid meeting that of Mr. Shepard.

Her a debate, the motion prevailed. Yeas, 17;

Mr. Clark, of Otsego, was then admitted to his cest. Recess.
On reasembling, Horatic Seymour, of Oneida, and John B. L. Skinner, of Bullalo, were appointed

and John B. L. Skinner, of Buffalo, were appointed Delegates at large.

The first ballot stood as follows: For Seymour, 20; Cutting, 14; Skinner, 16; Redfield, 13—Seymour choses Second ballot: Skinner, 16; Cutting, 15; Redfield, 1; Blank, 1—no choice. Taird ballot: Skinner, 17; Cutting, 16—Skinner elected.

The Convention then adjourned.

XXXIII CONGRESS .... First Session

SENATE ... WASHINGTON, April 8, 1959. The Senate was called to order at 121

Mr. Coopen (Pa., White) presented the mer. Cooper (Pa., Whir) presented the memorial of Mr. Leutze, offering to paid a copy, with emendations of his picture of Washington crossing the Delaware, with a companion piece of Washington checking the retreat of the American troops at the Battle of Monmouth.

Washington checking the retreat of the American troops at the Battle of Monmouth.

Also, a proposition by Mr Healy, to paint two historical paintings—one of the throwing the tea overheard in Boston Harbor, and the other of the Battle of Bunker Hill—and asking Congress to make an agreement with them for painting the same.

Mr. Cooper advised the Senate at length in behalf of the objects of the petitioners; urging upon Congress the policy of encouraging American artists, for private fortunes for that purpose of sufficient magnitude were too rare. Referred.

Mr. Cooper also submitted a resolution directing

Mr. Cooper also sobmitted a resolution directing
Committee on the Library to inquire into the
pediency of having the proposed pictures paintfor Congress

Mr. ADAMS objected, and the motion was Several petitions were presented.

Mr. Halk presented a resolution, which a sareed to, directing an inquiry into the propri-of increasing the sataries of the Chaplains in the Mr. Sumner offered a resolution, direct-

g an inquiry as to the expediency of appointing a amission to revise and codify the statutes of the midd States. Adopted.

Mr. Borland's resolution, calling upon me President to inform the Senate of the object of the naval expedition recently ordered to the indian Ocean, and particularly to the coast of Japan, was then taken up

Mr. Mason said that he did not feel authorned, at present, to vote for the resolution. He has nothing personally of the expedition, but he supposed the President had no other object in view

supposed the President had no other object in view but the general good of the country. Until some information to the sontrary was produced, he could get vote for this call, which was unusual.

Mr. Borland read from a debate in the House, to show that the Chairman of the Naval Committee had deciared that the expedition was about to said. He also read an article from a newspaper published in Boston, which had been got up, established, and kept alive as the special organ and supporter of a prominent member of the Administration, (the Secretary of State.) This paper heraided forth that the expedition was one of vast importance, and was the result of suggestions of the Secretary of State.

Mr. Davis—What paper is it?

Mr. DAVIS-What paper is it?

Mr. Davis—What paper is it?

Mr. Borlad—A paper called "Our Courty." It is a papergot up expressly to advocate Mr. Webster for the Presidency. This paper, among the causes for the expedition, stated that it was to examine from the Japanese indemnity for the past, and security for the future. This was what had struck him as particularly remarkable, that the Administration and the friends, who had expressed such a holy homor of the Mexican war, because it was intended to exam indemnity for the past, and security for the future, should now set out and encourage an expedition for simil ar purposee—assault a nation with whom we had never had any quarrel. While the newspapers. In the confidence of the Administration were thus informed and were glorifying on accepting the great objects to be obtained by the exton were thus informed, and were glorifying on account of the great objects to be obtained by the expension, was it too much for the Senate to ask some insulation as to the expension, particularly, when he sto be held responsible for the appropriations being the expenses; when the Senator from North choins (br. Manguo) had lectured the Democratic party upon its doctrines of progress and intervention, was he not a little inconsistent in advocating an appendition abread against a people far beyond overwell territory?

Mr. Mangum said that he never had un-Mr. Mangum said that he never had undertains to lecture the Democratic or any other pary. That party moved with a momentum, physical
and moral, which it would be folly for him to attimp to resist. He might as well endeavor to stop
with a straw one of the tornadoes of the West, or
blowup the Rock of Gibraitar with a single grain of
pender. He had no idea that anything that he could
any would in any degree centrol, direct, or improve
(which was vastly more important) the Democratic
matter (Laughter).

Mr. Borland said he was glad to hear Saithe Senator entertained correct actions of the sour of the Democratic party. He repeated that becomisdered the Hop. Senator as inconsistent in descenting the doctrine of intervention and favoring the second servers.

Mr. MANGUM replied, that the Quixotic the entertained by some persons at this day of car-rier liberty and freedom to people all over the wild, forcing them, whether they desired it or not, the free, did meet his strong and 2 m disapproval. He di not regard this expedition as of such charac-

Mr. Gwin moved to lay the resolution on

his C. G. Win moved to lay the resolution on the labe. Lost-Yeas 20, Nays 20.

Rat-Mesers, Adama, Endear, Bell, Brooke, Cesper, M. Dawson, Fish, Gever, Gwin, Hele Manguan, Miskerton, Seward, Smith, Sprance, Underwood, Up-Mesers Atchison. Borland, Brodhead, Cass, Dodge, (Wiscassin,) Dodge, (Iowa,) Dongias, M. Pelch, Hanier, King, Mallary, Ewrits, Rusk, Sewar, Sheida, Samner, Wade, Walker-10.

Ir. G. Win moved to postpone the resolu-

r. Borland objected.

F. Gwin-I have a right to express my the day, because there is snother subject which to be taken up and disposed of. I move this time be postooned until to morrow.

B. Babern said that he hoped the resc-

void be disposed of one way or the other. It was been soming up every morning. The motion to the Chark laid before the Senate a re-

Chair laid before the Senare a retimathe Secretary of War, stating that several
in a the Army in California have made contains a polying the Army with provisions; and
did the labeled irled and acquitted, on the ground
that he led not prevent in The Secretary has
been irled and required. The secretary has
the address of the prevention of such contracts
the habit, and strongly recommends that laws
the prevention of such contracts
the habit and surpoly the Government. Referred
that apportionment bill was then taken

Mr. Caus opposed the proposition to inber of Representatives so as to give a one Member mere for her fraction, California two Members.

Carelina was entitled to one Member to to but while this was so, it was but suffernis her present representation, the canese had been taken of that State. Mr. Gran followed, in favor of Mr.

s replied, contending that Caland by the returns received. His all the amendment increasing the whole by the area to give one to Louisiana for

destina recurred on Mr. Brad-desset, which is as falls we: further encoded. That the State of California the analysis of Expressentatives to Gongreen the personal transition of the State of California in the present the act of May 18, 1516, as Francisco manner the service United The California washer shall be 300 instead

The amendment would all " South Carolina to stain one for her fraction.

Messrs. Weller and Day'sox continued be debate.

Mr. Chase moved to amend this amend ment by striking out all after the word "b. ton.
He desired to see whether the whole number was to
be increased or not.
Mr. Rusk—If you refuse to increase the

number and yet declare that California shall have two, don't you say that South Carolina is to have none for her fraction.

Mr Chase - Not at all. This vote, simply, will deside whether this whole number is to be

Mr. BADGER said that the effect of the ment was to cut South Carolina out of her

CHASE said that if his amendment prevailed, the question would then be, shall Califor-nia or South Carolina have the member, and that was

The question was then taken, and Mr.
Chase's amendment was rejected. Yeas 14, Nays 34.
Mr. Bradbury's amendment was then

Mr. Bradbury's amendment was then agreed to -- Year 23. -- Nays 15, as follows. Year-Messrs. Badger. Bell. Rorland, Bradbury, Cass. Year-Messrs. Badger. (Wis.) Dodge. (Iowa.) Douglas, Felch. Fisu Gever. Gwin. Mailory, Rhett, Saward, Shields, Summer Wade, Walker, Waler.

NATS-Messrs. Atchison, Brodhead, Davis, Dawson, Downs, Huster, King, Mangum. Mason, Miller, Morton, Smith, Spuance, Underwood, Ujham.

A debate ensued as to whether there would not have to be a new supersionment if the

would not have to be a new apportionment if the would not have to be a new apportionment if the whole number was increased to 234; and whether a new ratio would not thereby be axed, the opponents of the amendment maintaining the affirmative, and its frends the negative.

Mr. Mason moved an adjournment. Lost.

Year 14. The bill was then reported to the Service.

Yeas 14. The bill was then reported to the Senate.

Mr. Atchison moved to amend by strik-

ing out 234 and inserting 233, and after a debate The amendment of Mr. BRADBURY Was

then concurred in by the Senate.

Mr. Cooper now moved adjournment.

Lost. 16 Ayes to 17 Nays.

Mr. Downs desired to renew the amend-

ment so as to increase the whole number to 235, so as to add one member to Louisiana, but the amend-ment having been concurred in, it was ruled out of order, ofter much confusion. Mr. WELLER moved to reconsider the

ro'e concurring in Mr. Bradbury's amendment. Mr. Lowns then moved his amendment

and the question being taken, resulted, Yeas 5, Nays There being no quorum, the Senate ad-

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES. The House proceeded to the considera-tion of the Senate bill to enforce discipline and good

Mr. Becock said there was nothing more

Mr. Becock said there was nothing more common tian to bear gentlemen speak of the necessity for thorough reform in the Naval establishment; but yet Congress, and the House especially, have been lighly dereiet in relation to it. The last Congress was called the Slavery Congress, and the cry then went forth, that the questions then at issue being adjusted, gentlemen in this Congress would attend to the business of the country. But what have they been doing? Resettling the settlement, and readjusting the adjustment. There is much talent in the House, but it is exercised in the presentation of amendments, projects and scheming. He would call on the House in a spirit of brotherly regard, and tell them these subjects are worthy the talents of American Statesmen. This sort of plotting and cumning is a talent to which the monkey is equal and the fox superior. They ought to look to supjects calculated to advance the interests of the country. He deprecated false philanthropy, the Abolition of Capital Punishment, Fourierism, Anti-Rentism, Abolitionism, and all the other issue of the age. He would not be restored. He then examined the provisions of the bill, and spoke of the various modes of punishing sailors. Among these there was that of keel-hauling, which consisted in letting a sailor down on one side of a ship and drawing him up on the other.

Mr. Chandler here let off a pun, saying that was making the sailor undergo a great hard ship. Laughter?

that was making the sailor undergo a great hard ship

Mr. Bocock resumed, arguing against without concluding the subject, the House went into Committee on the Homestead bill.

Mr. AVERETT concluded his remarks, commenced yesterday, in opposition to the measure, regarding it as unconstitutional, and designed to operate on a class instead of all the people for which the public lands are held in trust by general consent.

Mr. Polk avowed himself in favor of the

Mr. Polk avowed himself in favor of the Homestead bill, and proceeded to say that he is one of those commonly known as Young America; by which he meant, men who live up to the progress of the age and wish to carry out the glorious mission of the country. He did not, however, war against the glorious old Democrats who have stoo! in the front ranks struggling against the common enemy—the Whig party—and he would consider it parricidal to strike at their scarred bosoms; he acted for the interests of the Democratic party because the success of the principles of the Government and progress are identified with it. He had his preference, but he could not sim a blow at old Lewis Cass; he but be could not sim a blow at old Lewis Cass: he would sustain the nominee of the Baltimore Convention. Is there a Democrat who will not do this! (Voices, No! no!) He charged that the Whigs are responsible for the agitation of the Slavery question, and that from its origin they have stimulated it to the present time. Without the northern Abolitionists there would be no Whig party. He insisted that the majority of the Whigs in the House who assembled in caucus did not inderse the Compromise as a finality, and called out explanations from Messrs. Outlaw, Fowler and Marshall, (Ky.) from which it appeared that in caucus a proposition was made to present a Whig candidate for the Speakership, but it was voted down.

was voted down. Referring to Gen. Scott, he asked whether his friends are going to say that the old soldier feught in Mexico and painted his principles on his banner, but will refuse to do it now? Will any Whig tell him that Scott will now refuse to dealare what he is for! Is he in favor of a change or modification of the Fu-

Mr. White (Ky.) said: I believe I am authorized to say, from Gen. Scott, that he is op-

Mr. Polk asked, Is the gentleman author-

Mr. Polk asked, Is the gentleman authorized to state that Gen. Scott, if elested President, will veto any bill amending, altering, or changing the Compromise Acts; particularly the Fugitive Blave Law! Will he put it in writing!

Mr. Campeell (Ohio) wished to know what Democratic candidate, if any, has pledged himself to veto in advance a law which he nimuelf does not regard in violation of the Constitution!

In other words, what Democratic candidate has pledged himself to veto a bill on the score of expediency alone!

Mr. Polk replied: All, all! [Laughter.]

He condemped the denunciation by various papers

He condemned the denunciation by various papers of the old Democratic soldiers, and stood ready to prove that Cass made the first move of that clause the first move and speech in favor of the execution of that clause of the Constitution for the restoration

Mr. CAMPBELL (Ohio) desired to say to the gentleman (Mr Polk) that if he would furnish a written piedge that all the Democratic candidates would veto a change or modification of the Fugitive Slave Law, he would give him a thousand dollars

Mr. CHANDLER then said, while he was gratified in obtaining the floor, he felt great disad-vantage in standing before the Committee at this time. There has been a spice of politics infused into the debate, and something of what the books call allspice, which was listened to with pleasure, for however gentlemen may be disturbed by occasional stacks or their party feelings there is no man but

however gentlemen may be disturbed by occasional attacks on their party feelings, there is no man but would rather smile than cry over what is said, though unkindly meant. He had nothing to say on the Presidential question.—nothing as to Young America or Old Fogyism,—sithough he understood the gentleman from Tennessee to say that he belongs to one, and is opposed to the other. He had not time to give advice, but could say, in all ages, times and countries, Old Fogyism has been that which has saved nations from the rashness and imprudence of Young—whatever it might be. Mr. Polk-I meant by "Young Ameri-

ca" only the spirit of the ige, and not trembling limbs and wrinkied brows. We think we are old saough to carry the night-key and try ourselves. Laughter !

Mr. CHANDLER replied, that perhaps the Mr. CHANDLER replied, that perhaps the gentleman had read more of the Sacred Scriptures than of the profane. (Laughter!) He would recollect that there was a rouse among the young Israels, and that Absalem set up Young Israel against the Old Fogy, his father. [Laughter.] If absalem had had as had a bead as the gentleman from Verment, (Mr. Meacham,) or his head covered with a wig, like that of the Senator from Michigan, he never would have got hung on the oak tree of his father's forest, and been pierced through with a dart. [Excessive laughter.]

Mr. CHRYDLER stated, at length, his easons for supporting the Hemestand bill. After which the Committee rose and the House adjourned.

Dough of an Ote Merchant. Nonrols, Thursday, Avril 8, 1882. Wm. G. Comp., one of the ablest and knost opnio

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

SENATE ALBANY, April 8, 1852. To amend the Charter of Brooklyn.

To incorporate the Trustees of the Fund for Aged Ministers of the Protestant Bylscopal Church. sking appropriations to the Clinton

Prison to urchase the Averill Ore Bed.

Making a prorepriations for the Sing-Sing

A communication was then presented from the Governor, in relation to the Canals. Making an appropriation to the Auburn state Prison and to remove a bar at the outlet of Owasco lake.

Recess to 4 o'cleck. Afternoon Session.

Repealing the act creating the Teach 913 Institute
Authorizing North Danville to borrow

mozey to aid in the construction of the Genesee Valley Railroad. [A motion to reconsider lies on

To amend the Williamsburgh Common To incorporate the New-York Art Hall

The Delancy Institute bill. To authorize the Boards of Supervisors to make the office of District Attorney a salaried

The St. Andrew's Church bill in Har-

ASSEMBLY.

BILLS ORDERED TO A THIRD READING.

To incorporate the Mariners' Savings In-

stitute, New-York.
To eredit and allow certain accounts

against Williamsburgh.
Relative to the jurisdiction of the Marine

Court, New-York.
To amend the Charter of the Charity
Church Foundation, Kings County.
To incorporate the Mechanics' and Traderse' Savings Bank, New-York.
To amend the Act to pretect Emigrants.

The Albany and Susquehannah Railroad
Loan Bill was received from the Senate and referred
to be reported complete.
Mr. A. Rows, from the State Prison

min. A. Rowe, from the State Prison series of resolutions in reference to the evits connected with the management of the State Prisons. They recommend the appointment of three Commissioners by the Governor, to visit, observe, and report to the next Legislature a code of laws for the governance of the Prisons, &c. A message was received from the Gov. A message was received from the Governor, calling the attention of the Legislature to what he considers an effort to obstruct the execution of the Eric Canal Enlargement law. After alluding to the importance of the completion of the enlargement, the course taken by the State officers, and arguing that the Court of Appeals cannot but decide in favor of the constitutionality of the Canal law, and its execution, he recommends the passage of a law for the selection of counsel on behalf of the neonle in the case.

the people in the case.

On motion of Mr. Moss the message was referred to the Judiciary Committee to report, if ex-pedient, a bill providing for the selection of the counsel recommended by the Governor.

Mr. Ward, by bill, to charter the New-York and Venezuela Steamship Co. Committee of Also, favorably, with amendments, on the

bill in relation to the incorporation of companies for the navigation of the Ocean by steamships. Com-mittee of the Whole. Mr.: Moss, by bill, making appropriations for the payment of Canal debts, &c. Committee of the Whole.

Also, for the payment of interest on the loans for extraordinary repairs and improvements of the Canals. Committee of the Whole.

Also, to renew the charter of the Junction Canal. Third reading.

Also, faverably en the bill to repeal the act to abolish tolls upon railroads. Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Butler, complete, the bill to charter

he Atranto and San Juan Transportation Co. Third mr. Van Vechten, complete, the charter

of the Alt any Tunnel Co.

Mr. Harper moved to lay this bill on the The bill was then ordered to a third

Mr. KEESE, to charter the Mariner's Sawings Institution, New-York. Third reading.
Mr. HUTCHINS, to amend the act in relation to certain trusts. (Allowing the Society of Shakers to hold property yielding an annual income amounting to \$20,000.)

Mr. Van Santvood announced his dissent

from the report. The report was agreed to and the bill or-Mr. O'KEEFE, to charter the Mechanics'

and Traders Savings Bank, N. Y. Third readi Mr. O'KERER, favorably to charter the Workingmen's Union Mutual Benevolent Society of New-York. Committee of the Whole.

Mr. VAN VALKENBURGH, to charter the

American Geographical and Statistical Society

Third reading.

MOTIONS, RESOLUTIONS, &C. Mr. Moss called up the Senate concurrent resolutions in reference to the completion of the construction of a Ship Canal around the Niagara Falls, between the Lates Superior and Michigan. The resolutions were adopted.

agara Falls, between the Lakes superior and michgan. The resolutions were adopted.

Mr. Bull called up the joint resolutions
providing for the annexation of Beston Corners,
Mass., to this State, and they were adopted.

Mr. Underwood reported favorably on
the bill to authorize the investigation of the origin
of fires in the City of New-York. Committee of the
Whole.

Recess to 4 o'clock. Recess to 4 o'clock.

Afternoon Session. A number of bills were ordered to third reading.

The House went into Committee, and

disposed of the following bills:
To amend the Free School act—enacting

The bill in relation to the Divorce of the Mr. HURLBUT moved to strike out the

enacting clause. Lest.
The Committee then rose and reported

the bill to the House.

In the House the question being on agreeing to the report of the Committee.

Mr. Hurlbur renewed his motion to strike out the enacting clause—lost; Ayes 43. Noss
55. The report of the Committee was then agreed to.
Mr. VAN SANTVOORD moved to set down

the reading of this bill for to-morrow, immediately after the reading of the Anti-Rent bill. Carried. Mr. WRIGHT asked consent to have the

bill authorizing the City of Albany to loan its credit to the Albany and Susquehannah Railroad read a The bill was then read and passed. Ad-

The Southern Mail-Later from Texas-The

The Southern Mail-Later from Texas—The Loss of the Independence, &c.

BALTIMORE, Thursday, April 8, 1852.
The Southern Mail, as lake as due, has arrived.
The steamship Louisiana arrived at New-Oriens with Texas dates of the 29th uit, and full particulars of the loss of the steamer Independence on Matagerda Bar. The details do not differ from those already sent on by telegraph. Her carge was valued at \$17,000, which, with the vessel, is a total less.
The news from Texas is unimportant.
Kossuth, says The Picsyne, left New-Orleans even more quietly than he came.
Reid and Clements, the two sallors convicted of murder and piracy, are to be hung at Richmond temorrow, the application to the President for their pardon, or a commutation of their sentence having been refused.

Re-discharge of the Two Pelanders.

FRILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 8, 1852.

The rearrest of the two Polanders, charged with the murde. Mr. Seabold, near Trenten, appears to have been under a false impression. The stokes found on them had been in the possession of the authorities of Trenton, and was given to the city officers for the purpose of tracing out the movements of the decessed in the city, prior to the murder. The ticket having get among the prisoners' laggage by accident, and Mr. Hoffman not knowing the above circumstances, viewed it as evidence of their guila. They will be released from confinement to-merrow. Re-discharge of the Two Polanders

Loss of the Schoener Rainbow, of Cheo May and all Hands.
PHILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 8, 1852.
The schoener which the steemer City of Richmon reported sunk at Cape Island proves to be the Rain bow, Capt. Williams, of Cape May. All hands per

The Canal Bill and the Governor's Message. ALBANY, Taursday, April 8, 1852.
The special message of the Commissioners of the Canul Fund, addressed to the Governor, has made

it appearance.

It states that the Commissioners who signed the communication, having learned from the Governer's Message, that in consequence of the non-attendance of the Attorney General to the mandamus suits, he has deemed it necessary to sonly to the Legislature for power to appoint Counsel to watch the interests of the State.

They suggest that all difficulty may be avoided by

They suggest that all difficulty may be avoided by the employment by the Commissioners of such counsel as may be designated by the Governor, and they offer to employ and pay them. Their power to do so will be found in section 3, title 2, shapter 9, part 1. Revised Statutes. They further state, that John C. Spencer has been employed by the Auditor to argue the case, and is fully competent to do so. Tasv do not believe additionateoursel can be of any essential service, but they are willing that every facility shall be afforded the Governor of presenting his views to the Court, and therefore make the above offer.

Signed, J. C. WRIGHT, L. S. CHATFIELD,
S. E. CHURCH.

Commissioners of the Canal Fund.

Court of Appeals.

No. 5. Russell, appellant, against Pistor, imld Respondent, Submitted upon printed arguments and points. Henry Hogeboom for appellant, and M. Schoom, aker for respondent.

No. 28 Bell, Suror, &C., respondents, against Leggett and others, Ex'rs', appellants. Submitted upon printed, arguments and points. N. Howard, Jr., counsel.

upon printes, arguments and points. N. Howard, Jr., counsel.

No. 13 A res. wred cause. Walden, Administrator, &c. and others, appellants, against Murray and others respondents. Argued. John H. Reynolds for appellant and Murray Hoffman for respondents. No. 94. Barrison, appellant against McMahon, &c., respondents. Judgement affirmed by default. No. 95. Called and passed.

No. 96. Evans, appellant, against Reot, respondent. Submitted upon printed arguments end points. N. Howard, Jr., counsel.

Ne. 97, 98. 99 and 100. Called and passed.

No. 101. Reserved.

No. cause being ready for argument, the Court adjourned till to-morrow morning at 10 o'elock.

The Maine Law in Pennsylvania-Fugitive Slaves.

Hannisture, Thursday, April 6, 1852.

The House after an animated debate on the Liquor bill, voted down a substitute which was offered, 47

to 50.

This vote is considered as a test one—the probabilities now are that the bill will pass.

The House have also finally passed the bill repealing the sixth section of the Act of 1847, prohibiting the use of the State Jails for the detention of Fugitive Slaves.

The vote stands, Yas 49, Nays 27.

SECOND DISPATOR.

The Liquor bill on coming up for its that passage in the House was defeated. Year 46, Nays 50.

The Convention organized by the appointment of Fred. Douglass, as President; James Mott and Lucretia (his wife) as Vice: John and Rachel Jackson, as Secretaries. Woman's Rights Convention at Syracrae.

Reported Loss of the Rainbow, with all on PRILADELPHIA, Thursday, April 8, 1952.

A dispatch from Cape Island says it is reported that the schr. Rainbow, of Cape May, has foundered with all on board.

Conviction of Bigamy. Baltimore, Thursday, April 8, 1852.
Arnold Potter, belonging to New-York, has been convicted of bigamy at New-Orleans.

CINCINNATI. Thursday, April 8, 1852.

The river is still rising, It is now 66 feet above low water mark, and only 6 feet below the flood of 1847. State of the Ohio, &c. BACON SIDES are selling at 01@91c.

Secretary Stuart. Washington, Thursday, April 8, 1852. Secretary Stuart has been called home by illness in his family.

CITY ITEMS. BANGE OF THE THERMOMETER, 

CELT AND ANGLO SAXON .- W. E. ROBason repeated his lecture on this subject last even. ing, before the Jersey City Library and Reading ing, before the Jersey City Library and Reading ing, the Presbyterian Church, before a large audience, assembled in defiance of the unfavorable state of the

WIDENING BATTERY-PLACE. - Several

conerty owners and tenants in the lower part of the

fence on the north side set back so as to run diagon. ally toward Castle Garden, making Battery-place 100 feet wide at Broadway, and 180 feet at Washingtonst. The street is now less than 50 feet wide, and is often blocked full of vehicles. LOST THE CHANCE, AFTER ALL .- On the Sth ult. the Aldermen resolved that Anthony T. Gallagher should be appointed a Commissioner of

Deeds "whenever a vacancy shall occur." Last night Mr. A. A. Thompson resigned his commission as Commissioner, when the Board, forgetful of their promise, immediately appointed in his place Mr-George Stevensen. So, unless he has slipped in be-fore this, Mr. Gallagher has waited for dead men's shoes to very little purpose. PROPOSED FIRE PROOF CLERK'S OFFICE. -Ald. Smith proposes to have a Fire Proof Build-

ing similar to that now being built in the Park, to be ocated at the west end of the New City Hall, for

the accommotion or the County Clerk and other

officers having charge of valuable papers. VALUABLE CHART. - Messrs. E. & G. W. Blunt, of this City, have just issued a large " Chart of the North Atlantic Ocean, from the most recent Surveys." The documents were furnished by Prof-Bache, Lieut. Maury, Admiral Beaufort, and the Dépôt de la Marine—sources which are sufficient guaranty of the value of the work. Besides minute details of both coasts from the Equator to the 62d degree of North latitude, with innumerable soundings, features of the land, &c., there are enlarged charts of Madeira, Teneriffe, the Azores, Nantucket Shoals, and the Virgin Rocks. All the shoals and the real or alleged rocks yet discovered, are properly noted, as also the variations of the compass. It is the most comprehensive chart yet issued of this ocean, as it embraced the results of our own and

all other recent surveys. CITY INSPECTOR US. ALDERMEN:-In reply to the inquiry why he had not discharged from office the Deputy City Inspector and all the Health Wardens, the City Inspector last night sent to the Board of Aldermen a communication, of which the following is a copy:

CITY INSPECTOR'S DEPARTMENT, April, 1252.
To the Honorable Bourd of Aldermen, of the City of New

York:

(SWYLEMEN: The City Inspector begs leave respectfully to submit to your Henorable Body the following, in reply to a resolution of inquiry adopted by your Honorable Board, relative to the dismosal of Health Wardens in accordance with an ordinance adopted during the past month by the Honorable Common Council:

In reply, the City Inspector would state that the resolution of inquiry above alluded to was the first official information, received by this Department, of the City Inspector being required to dispense with the services, and dismuss from the Department, the Health Wardens at tached thereto.

diames from the Department, the Hea'th Wardens attached thereto.

The City Inspector would further most respectfully state that he has been unable to find in said ordinance say requirement that he should dismuss from the public correction Hearth Wardens. The ordinance is, of fall force and binding by virtue or its legality, abolaines the effice of Heatth Warden, and gentlemen filing that place in the several Warden, and gentlemen filing that place in the several Warden are thereby dismissed, without the action of the City Inspector. If hewever these gentlemen deem it pracess to con inne to perform the duties of the effice, and the ordinance prove void and illegal is its adoption, they can deabless recover their salaries. His hour, the Mayor, having votced the said ordinance on secount of legal objections, and the Health Wardens having been appointed for a torm "during the pleasure of the City Inspector, presents research with the contents of this tright, to dimens the Health Wardens us long as the legality of the erdinance is a question reserved for legal decision. Involving a responsibility of the meet serious character, the City Inspector cannot assume this responsibility, and thus leave the Department without the necessary force to carry into exaction the laws relative to to the preservation of the Publy Health.

The City Inspector has been unable to find any assurp a

Realth.

The City Inspector has been unable to find any assure a lar reason why this effice should be shelished, unless for through mistaken sconsony, and the City Inspector would made carneally argo upon your Reasontie Rody the is arguedismer of discharging the Health Wardens at the most dangurous season, inving our City supered to the recognitionary of discharging the Health Wardens at the most dangurous season, inving our City supered to the recognition of the state of the season of discharge the day time originate in all I rays of the recognition of the state of the season of manning regulations of the fatty of figure. The precognity regular season to our City a light cod query ship season to our City a light cod query ship season.

adopted by other cities of the Union, in full confidence from their operation, and the results of which have been to beneficial to be trade, prosperify and growth of our City. The Healist Wardens who are by the ordinance removed, are grallemen who, for two years, is need to apprehens was readed in his Department (awarde shayed their duties with a fidelity and industry that has at 38 t meastimed their superchies of the approbation of this Denariment (awarde shayed their differences), and off times dangerous, define they have been required to cerform additional service to the Department by personally visiting every house in their respective Wards, and report the date, owner's name and address, number of steries, families, rooms, persons and other purious are substained to the extra of the state of cleantness of yards, alleys, cellars, out buildings, ventilation at he., and books containing the returns for the City have been required to this office. The arduous narme of this service and its importance, curnot be apprented but they are the importance, curnot be apprented but they read the importance, curnot be sporented but they read the time believe to the City can thus be shown at a rlance, and every objectionable place pointed out in a moment, that the knowledge of these localities gained by these officers, must be invaluable in their results, should our City be again visited by an epidemio. If these geatlemen are removed, others could not gain a knowledge equal to theirs in usefulness in a long scriod of time, and if others are not to appointed the results of abolishing the effice must prove disastrous and sad to the lives and best follares of four citizens. The experience of these gentlemen has been during the past winter, of the happen resulus, in staving the spread of that terrible amontes, the Sup Fever. Make of our most extincible and worthy city energy of the results and prospected, by the prevalues, the shap server and the first heart of our of the many has a compared affliction might from visiting our C

advanced, and the City restored to a healthful and cleanly state.
Your Honorable Body must be aware, also, that the law requires that the 20 600 sinks as corresponds in the first should be examined, and if requiring it, empirised at their constant immediately. If the Health Wardens, whose duty it is to make this examination are to be removed, the City Inseed avenues of causing the removal of the fifth to be made during the summer, or permitting those places to become fall, and our citizens forced to suiter the consequences. During the winter morths was quantities of fifth, were table and animal matter accommiste and remain hidden until the warm seasons approach; and it always requires the most active exercise of this Department to place the City in a proper condition by the time of the extreme best of summer; especially are the labors of the Health Wardens required after the lat day of May to the close of October, to seen he yards, alleys; cellars, &c., in proper condition; if neglected from this scence alone might originate mathematic diseases of the worst form and more first don't accept. cter. Since the appointment of these gentlemen, the Bone-

Since the appointment of these gentlemen, the Bone-boiling, Bone-grinding. Horse-skinning Establishments, and others of a similar nature, have been re-newed from the city through the active and persevering labors of this Department, and by their remays, form the improvements since made; a large amount has been added to the Laxible property of the cuty, compared with which the amount thus furnished to the City Treasury, the salaries of interestance! Should this Department be deprived of the requisite assistance to sustain the laws, these places will som again resume operations and our city suffer the effects of the worst and of pestilence-breeding enhances that have ever been permitted in a critized community.

The Act of the Legislature under which the Health Wardens were appointed, was adopted for the express purpose of resum upon this Department the responsibility and accountability devolving upon it by its formation under the amended Charter, and the several Acts of the Legislature. Previous to the adeption of the present admirable system, the duties of Health Wardens were performed by Pelicemen detailed for the purpose but the inconsistency of duties of this nature being performed by officers of another department, the absence of all responsibility of these officers to this Department, and the importance of vesting these countability in the charge of persons accountables and responsible to the City Impector was so evident that the Legislature unbesitatingly conferred the power of appointment on this Department, where the responsibility must be being:

In a pecuniary point of view, is it necessary to vefer to 

berner!

In a pecuniary point of view, is it necessary to refer to the general stagnation of business during the late Chalera, the amount of trade less to our City! is it necessary to refer to the general stagnation of business during the late Chalera, the amount of trade less to our City! is it necessary to refer to the great mortality at that time is the upone partions of our City, where the Bone builesg and other establishments were spreading sestilence and cleath! Unsurebacted by proper small vy regulations and force in its Health Department, the first alarm of disease in an epidemic form, even if false, will be taken advantage of by other cities, and New-York must suffer to the amount of millions on excount of this Economy! The City Inspector most deeply regrets that he is thus compelled to assume a position that may appear antagonistical to the action of your Honorable Board, but must, most assembly and streamously, provest sgainst the removal or tenussal of the Health Wardens, and urge upon your consideration the responsibility thus assumed by the Legislative H anch in thus depiving the Executive Head of a Department one of the measure power, force and efficiency to perform the service of the Department, and that Department one of the most importance, guarding the weifare and prosperity of our City and the Department to cultivate the most kind and friendly relations with the Common Ceuccil and no pains has been, ev will be, appared by the City Inspector to advance such relations as for as his datice to the public will admit of; and the City Inspector will be must happy to acid the Common Council and no pains has been, ev will be, appared by the City Inspector to advance such relations as for as his datice to the public will admit of; and the City Inspector will be must happy to acid the Common Council at their arduous labors by affording all the information in his power, but he cannot, constantly, and with a due regard to the interests of the City, eaerlifec the Department by discharging, in his official

CAPTURE OF PUGILISTS BY THE POLICE about & o'clock restorday mersing Capt. Turnbull, with a number of his men, captured several pugiwith a number of his men, captured several puglists in Mercer-st., near Grand, where they had assembled for the purpose of having a fight. It seems that for some time past John Lyng, a well-known puglist, who formerly kept the "Abbey" on the Bloomingdale road, has been desirous of having a set to with Tom Hyer, believing that he could win the laure's from Hyer as easily as the latter removed them from Yankee Sullivan's brow, in Maryland, some years since. Accordingly, about 2 o'clock yesterday morning John Lyng, Yankee Sallivan, Tom Hyer and nearly thirty of their puglistic friends, came in collision in Mercer-st., but while the most noted of them were engaged in opening the performance, and before any serious camage to heads or noses had been effected, Capt. Turnbull, performance, and before any serious canage to heads or noses had been effected, Capt. Turnoull, who had been made acquainted with the intended demonstration, appeared in their midst with a posse of his men, and after a somewast protracted scuffle, in which the captain got considerably braised, he succeeded in arresting most of the party, whom he took to the VIIIth Ward Station-House. No complaints, however, were made by eitner party against the other, and as no serious injury had been indicated upon any one, the captain, upon their promising to attempt no further breach of the peace in his Ward, let them all go.

We call the attention of our readers to the sale of Corporation property by the Commis-sioners of the Sinking Fund, which will be continued at the Merchants' Exchange this day (Friday) at 12

COURT CALENDAR - Saturday .- COMMON PLEAS-Part I-Nos. 151, 153, 267, 289, 293, 293, 301, 303, 307, 309, 311, 313, 317, 316, 321. Part II-Nos. 250, 298, 310, 320, 320, 332, 334, 336, 338, 340, 342, 344, 346, 348, 346,

342, 344, 346, 348, 350
CIRCUIT COURT—Seturdsy—Same as yesterday,
SUPERIOR COURT—Monday—Nos 48, 66, 91, 119,
24, 29, 53, 66, 94, 117, 125, 126, 127, 128, 122, 131, 132,
133, 134, 137, 138, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 149,
149, 153, 154, 155, 156, 158, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165,
166. NIBLO's .- To-night M'me. Anna Thillon performs in the favorite opera of the "Daughter of the Regiment," in which she has been highly successful, one proof of which is the house is crowded each night she has appeared in this excellent "Opera Comique." The Rousest Family, with the popular Caroline, are engaged, and commence Tuesday,

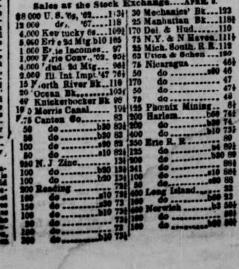
[Advertisement.]-Eves. - Persons intime, as he gives up his office there to one of his students, and opens one in Albany on the 30th. Thereafter he visits us once in three weeks, till he gets out his work on the Eyes.

[Advertisement.] — Exactness of resemblance, perfection of coloring, and a most charming tout ensemble are the reasons why Root's Daguerre-otypes are so much sought after. His Gallery is at No. 263 Broadway, where you get a superior picture in every sort of weather.

[Advertisement]—Sale This Morning, at 11 o'clock.—The splendid collection of Modern Paintings at No. 376 Breadway will be sold this morning, among them a beautiful copy of Raphael's Madenna, and about a hundred large and beautifully finished landscapes, purchased on the Continent. To-morrow morning the old pictures, about 90 real cabinet gems, by estremed masters.

COMMERCIAL MATTERS. Sales at the Stock Exchange .... APRE. 8

88 000 U. S. '68, '63....1'31 30 Mechanics' Bk...123 12 000 dr. '67....118 25 Manhattan Bk...118



THURSDAY, April 8-P. M.

The Stock market to-day has been sotive and buoyant, especially at the Second Bound, when nearly all the Fancies were in active dominated and better. Nicaragus shows the largest advan having gone to 48, an improvement of 3 per cen It closed at 474. Erie was buoyant, 89 being hid at the close. Reading closed at 735, an advance of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cent. Zinc was active, 1,500 shares being a \$\frac{1}{2}\$ closing at 135, an improvement of 25c. F share. Ca ton was also in active demand, and after touching \$\frac{1}{2}\$ closed at 84, a further improvement. Stonington ! moving upward and sold at 56 at the Second Tais Road, it is understood, will pay 2; P cent. div dend on the 1st proximo, and will continue reggies dividence thereafter. The business has been favors a favorite one for Boston. It has not experienced the rise which has been felt by other stocks within the last few months, but will probably soon catch t infection. Harlem is steady. For Madison and Indisnapolis iol was bid, which is a forther advance. Norwich improved i  $\mathcal V$  cent. There was a large demand for Convertibles, the sales exceeding advanced |@| P cent. All sound stocks were firm and in fair demand. The quantity of Reading on the New-York books is down to 16,000 shares. aware and Hudson is dull. Bank stocks are in de mand and generally improving.

Sterling continues dull at 8 a 9 for good and first-class signatures. The supply is abundant France 5 20.

Freights are heavy, with but few transactions. To Liverpool, Cotton is 7-32d.; Flour, 18 @19d.: Grain, 4id.; Dead weight, 15@20s. To L don. 2,000 bbis. Flour and 1,600 bbls Oil Cake, le.6d. 10.9d. To Germany, some Cotton, at lc. To Havre, e. To California, there is a moderate business, 45@65e. W foot.

The receipts of the Norwich and Worcester Railroad for March show a gain of about \$1,500 on the same month last year. The figures are, March, 1852. \$22,829 78-1851. 21,409 00 Increase \$1,339 66
The completion of the New-Haven and New-Leadon Railroad must considerably enlarge the traffic

Two hundred shares of Dauphin Coal Stock was sold at auction to-day, by Mr. Draper, a The remainder of the Government

(Texas) Fives which were on the market have be

sent to Europe. The whole amount issued by Texas is \$300,000, but a small portion of whi have reached this market. The bonds of the State of Alabama, falling due May 1, 1950, will be renewed, and the time of payment extended, in conformity with the con-ditions upon which they are issued. The new bonds. with interest coupons attached, can be obtained after the 1st proxime, of John J. Palmer, Esq., (President of the Merchants' Bank, New-York,) who to the agent for the State. By an act of the Alabame

redeemed before that time, or renewed again at the pleasure of the State. The private letters from London speak of a fair market for American Securities, and an upward tendency. Some Stocks which are higher here than in London, have come home for sale; but there is a considerable amount of orders for good State Stocks and first-class Railroad Bonds. Barings

General Assemb y, approved Feb. 9, 1852, the new

bonds are nominally payable in 1872, but may be

Circular says:
American Stocks have been in a steady demand this week at the prices subjoined. The supply of State Securities is limited, and attention is turned to Railway Bonds United States 5 P cent. Bonds, 1853, 901@911; do. 6s, 1862, 1021@1031; do. 6s, 1868, 1101 @1101; U. S. 6 2 cent. Stock, 1867-8, 108@109; New-York State 5s, 1858-60, 95@96; Pennsylvania 5s, 82 @831 : Ohio 6s. 1870-5, 105@106 : Massachusetts & D Sterling Bonds, 921@93; Canada 6 Fr cent. Bor

108@109 : Montreal 6 F cent. Bonds, 83@84. Virginia 6s had been sold at 98@99, which is a further improvement. The London Times, speaking of the action of the Mississippi House of sentatives, in proposing to submit to the popular vote the question of payment of a portion of the public debt—a measure which has been subsequently negatived in the Senate-says:

ly negatived in the Senate—says:

We shall see, for the first time in the civilized world, the question of the payment or non-payment of State colligations submitted to the inhabitants of a country by its Government as a point upon which they may please themselves. They promised to pay when they borrowed the money, but it the suggested that they may have changed their minds, and that, at all events, it would not be proper for the Executive to falfall the bargain without first accertaining whether a contingency so probable has or has not actually occurred. Hence a comission one side will be defiance to the foreign creditor, and on the other taration and payment. It is to be feared these can be little doubt as to which will prove more powerful at the polling booths; and consequently, instead of having to blot out, as wan anticipated, at an early period, a history which all who speak the Eggish tosgue would be anxious to forget, we may have to consummate it by recording an set such as has never yet found a place in the annals of public demoralization.

annals of public demeralization.

And again:

Notwithstanding the symptoms thus presented, there is not the slightest reason for diminished faithing the ultimate recognition and payaent of the entire debt. The growth of honorable principle among the people of the State during the past few years has been well ascertained; and the present movement on the part of her politicians, despicable as it is, may actually be regarded as a sign that they are aware of the change. A year or two back they would have openly settled the matter by a direct refusal to make any provision. They now prefer to avoid it sitogether, by throwing the responsibility of such refusal upon their constituents; and although its would hardly be rational to hope that either in Missispipi or anywhere else an appeal to a universal vote in favor of the non-payment of debu, when made by those who should be the popular guides, could have any other than a fatal result, it will be found that the infusion of new men into the Legicature will rapidly lead to a resumption of its during in the proper and constitutional manner.

The Directors of the Bank of France have The Directors of the Bank of France have

determined to make advances on railway share They will advance 60 P sent. on the value of al of the first-class, calculated according to the presented in the stock lists; 50 \$\forall \cont. on share the second-class, calculated according to the amount of capital paid up, although the abares may be quoted at a premium; and 50 p cent, will be advanted upon railway bonds having a privilege cress. the shares of the Company. Mr. Eckert, of the Mint in Philadelphin,

in a letter published in The National Intelligencer, proves that there is no just foundation for the assertions sometimes made, that the assay of the gold cot a issued, from the United States Mint and Branch as is not uniform. On the contrary he shows that it is more uniform than that of any other nation or many The proceedings which have been taken

to test the authority of the Wisconsin Markes and
Fire Insurance Company to issue circulating notes
have been stayed to give the corporators time to
elect whether they will organize under the General
Banking Law of the State, or discontinuo business.

A Free Banking Law is under consideration in Maryland. Only Maryland and G Blocks are to be received for airculation.

The following table of the condition a